# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,124.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1864.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# GRANT.

# **ANOTHER BATTLE ON FRIDAY**

# Assault on the Enemy's Works.

The Rebels Driven Within Their Intrenchments at Every Point.

CURS. COLORS AND PRISONEES CAPTURED

Celonels Haskell, Porter and Morris Killed.

General R. O. Tyler and Colenels McMahon, Byrnes and Brooks Wounded.

## THE BATTLE OF COAL HARBOR

Additional Details of the Tarrific Conflict of Wednesday.

### DEMORALIZATION OF LEE'S ARMY

The Rebels Deserting in Large Bodies.

The Deserters State that "This is to Be the Last Fight for Richmond."

# REPORTED CONFLAGRATION IN RICHMOND.

Secretary Stanton to Major General Dix.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1364. Major General Dix:-

es from Coneral Grant's headquarters, dated Aree o'clock yesterday, have just been received. No stions took place on Thursday.

erday, at half-past four o'clock in the morning, which he makes the following report:-

arwa assaulted at half-most four A. M., driving the enemy stain his intrenchments at all points, but without gaining siese to the enemy-some places within fifty yards -and mining. Our less was not severe, nor do ! supgess the enemy to have lost heavily. We captured over Bree hundred prisoners, mostly from Breckinridge."

Another later official report, not from General Grant tes the number of our killed and wounded at about

The following officers are among the killed:-Solonel Haskell, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin.

Octonel Porter, Eighth New York heavy artillery.

Calonel Morris, Sixty-sixth New York.

General R. O. Tyler, seriously; will probably loss a foot

Colonel McMahon, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New

Calonel Byrnes, Eighth Massachusetts, probably mer

Calonel Brooks, Fitty-third Pennsylvania.

EDWIN ML STANTON. Secretary of War.

# THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

#### Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatches NINTH ARMY CORPS, June 1-6 A. M.

I sent you last night a brief account of our operations sterday; but as another opportunity is presented of

forwarding a letter I avail myself of it to recapitulate events to the present time. Affairs remained comparatively quiet during the morn

of the corps took place in the afternoon. The brigade of Seneral Ledlie, supported by that of Colonel Marshall pushed forward, with the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts own out as skirmishers. There was a strangling ttory fire kept up with the rebels for a couple of but the result was the securing of a new line, which our boys intrenched during the night. The rebels nately contested every inch of the ground;

DRIVING THE REBRIS VIGOROUSLY. wanced his brigade, supported by Colonel Griffin, drave the repois across an open field, and stablished our line of shed with no little difficulty, as our boys were comto advance across a ravine covered with this

The advance was teld by the Forty-el hith Pennsylv sis (veterans), who lost three or four officers. Major Gill-more was wounded in the leg, and on being removed to the bospital had the limb amputated above the kues. of the regimental skirmish line, was instantly killed y a rebel sharpshooter, the ball passing through his

puring the night our pickets could hear move troops within the rebel lines, indicative of a retirem The morning our batteries shelled their position withou skelling any response. Their skirmichers, however, are in cight; but it is supposed that the main body has fallen

terday. The builet struck his watch, broke through the rim and glanced off. The only injury inflicted was

MINTH ARMY CORPS, June 1-3 P. M.

ALONG THE FRONT. ey are c vecerned. Our batterion are occasionally shell. ing the words beyond the rebei skirmish line. The Secend corps has advanced, and there in considerable firing there as I write

THE BATTLE ON WEDNESDAY.

Cadwallader's Bespatch.

Armfor, like everything slee in nature, have periods on and repose. For several days past comparative quiet has reigned along our lines, and nothing approx making a general engagement has occurred until to-day But while resting the army has by no means been than tive. The hard merching and fighting of the month just ofteed have merely been suspended for recuperating the men, issuing additional commissary and ordnance sup-plies, advancing our lines to feel the examy's force, and putting the different corps into new positions, before re-numing the final struggle that seals the fate of Richmond.

ACTIVITY OF GENERALS GRANT AND MEASIR. never characterized the movements of Gen. Meade. Both ere unusually alert at present, and at been perfected with mere vigor and determ during the few days that the main portion of the army me to have been idle to superficial observers.

From the day of our leaving the battle ground a labors have been untermitted and berculean. Its progress has been gained by hard fighting at some points, and by a series of brilliant and enparalicled strategic flank move-ments at others. Gen. Lee has been driven from or compelled to evacuate his vantage ground in every in stance, until, by the confessions of the robal papers of the Slet ult., the thunder of our artiflery is carrying ternation to every household in their capital.

WHAT WAS TO BE DON'S REFORE TER GRAND STRUGGER But to insure the full fruition of all these glorious sucases much remained to be done; and not the least was the destruction of the railroad feading from Richmond ward. Another day's marching to the eastward would have placed it out of our power to effectually sever this great artery of the confederacy. For this reason probably more than any other the army was allowed to re main to position near Hanovertown, while General Wil sen's division of cavalry was sugaged in burning and de stroving the railroad, from Hanover Junction westward THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GOLDONSYPLE RAILROAD—RESE ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT IT.

This work has been prosecuted day and night, until its nolition is complete. A force of rabel cavalry was first sent around to Wilson's flank to surprise and rout him from his work. These were handsomely checked in the out fantry was finally detached for that purpose from the left flank of Lee's army; but Wright's corps had been marched within supporting distance on our right, and still the work went on.

Finding themselves checkmated in all these attempte the enemy abandoned the idea of saving the road, or gain ing any advantage in that quarter, and commenced cor centrating on our centre and test. Last night Wright's corps was withdrawn from the vicinity of the Jur and moved to the left of Warran's, on the Hanovertown and Coal Harbor road, in the rear of Sheridan's cavalny, which had been threatened with an infantry attack. THE GRAND LINE OF RATTLE.

This morning the grand line of battle was fully ten niles in length, from the northwest to the southeast. cock's corps formed the talantry right, with Wilson's division of cavairy on his fank. His line was just south of the Tolopatomoy creek, on the Mechanicsville read, in front of the residence of the rebel Colonel Edwin Sheldon, and in the rifle pits wrested from the enemy two days be fore. The defences were strengthened and made impreg nable to an ordinary assault. Burnside's corps lay next forming the right centre, on the high ground on the south or right bank of the same creek. Warren formed the left centre, a little thrown forward, and was protected in front by double and triple lines of the most formidable flem breastworks I have yet seen construted in the whole course of the war. Wright's corps was marched to the left, as before stated, with two divisions of Sheridan's cavalry in the front and finnk.

THE PHINT AT COAL MARROR. Near Coal Harbor an effort was made to drive our caralry from the place, which led to a brisk engagement, early in the forenoon, resulting in our cavairy repulsing a bedy of rebel infantry, killing and wounding a large number and taking between two and three hundred prisoners.

THE REBLIS EDINFORCED. The rebel line was reinforced for another attack; but the timely arrival of Wright's corps changed the character of the contest and enabled us to hold the

WEIGHT FOLLOWING UP HIS SUCCESSES. In the afternoon Wright followed up his succ the morning by advancing his line and driving in the rebei skirmishers. A hard contest was soon brought on which lasted, with little intermission, till an hour atte dark. At that time we had carried the rebel line of rifle pits and driven them to the Chickahominy river, is front of Coal Harbor.

The exact worth of the defences carried by the callent Sixth corps could not be accurately estimated, owing to the darkness of the night; but the ground gained will be invaluable in to-morrow's battle.

Coneral Wright reports his losses reasonable light that of the enemy heavy, and adds that he had taken many prisoners; how many I have no means of learning at present.

THE ATTACK UPON OUR CUSTEE AND RESULT.

Finding a heavy force engaged in turning his right flank, the enemy inferred we had weakened our centre and right, and late in the evening made an impetuous and furious assault on each. Warren's corps was es pecially singled out for an overwhelming attack. The rebels formed and marched to the assault, in three lines, determined to pierce the centre and throw the line into confusion. One attempt after another is reported to have een made, and the men buried to certain destruction with a resolute darlog worthy a better cause; but our troops could not be shaken, and repelled the enemy re edly at all points, with terrible loss. The aged for fully three hours in front of this corps. The firing was heavy and deadly the whole time, and was tinued without intermission till darkness closed the

Our losses at this point can only be a titbe of what the memy sustained by attempting to storm our breastworks.

THE ATTACK ON HANCOCK was nearly simultaneous with that on Warren. He als comised the rebel line, with trifling loss, and pressed them back a considerable distance; but in doing this he was drawn into a bad position, from which he was soon compelled to beat a hasty retreat, and resume the ground

BANCOCK'S MOVEMENT A PRINT-STRATEGIC MOVEMENTS.

That this pursuit of Hancock's was a mere demonstra to permanently hold the ground he might thus obtain is proven by his having orders to evacuate that entire position during the night, and move his corps from the right of the line to the extreme left. His march has already commenced. As I write the "joggling" of his artillesy wheels and the steady, heavy tread of his veteran troop break the stillness of the night. Another of those success? flank movements is going on which the rebel papers term retreats, and which your silly-pated or malicious conten porary journalists pronounce no flank movements at all, bu simply being outwitted by General Lee. Ignorance or malice could go but little further than this; for, at the instant the writer was penning the defamation, Lee was surrying his army towards Richmond by forced marches to prevent our army from cutting bim off entirely. The troops of this army are satisfied to have "Les outwit them thus till the end of the campaign.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE TROOPS. and Meads occasionally break over the strict letter of discipline. They rush to the roadside as the generals and staffs ride by, and sales the schoes for miles around with hearty Anglo-Saxon cheers for the heroes of Vickaburg and Gettysburg. Yesterday was remarkable for this. Wherever they rode men came rushing from every direc tion to obtain a nearer view. Nothing is more contagious in an army than shouting and yelling, and on this occasion the cheering was taken up along the line, till the country reverberated with the roar of thousands of

It was curious to notice the effect of such spontaneous nd notey demonstrations upon the generals. Both endeavored to look severe and commonplace: but neither

sould entirely affect testference. No formal recognition was obtained from either. General Grant tooked a lette more abstractedly ahead, as if he had just discerbed some object of little interest in the distance, snapped his eyes a little quicker, passed his segar a little aborter— "only this, and nothing more." General Meade pailed his eyes, sat a trifle more erect on his herse, looked a little tineboly directly ahead, as if unconscious of the nce of a living soul. A sorry return for the compilments of a host of mes, some one will say; but such to the custom here. A bend of the head, a wave of the hand, a lifting of the hat, is a small return for the genuine homage of troops, and greatly endears a commander to his men. This is not charlatanism, not demagogery but the simple set of a gentleman, who for the instant waives his rank as commander, or more properly embel ishes and adds new lustre to it, by acknow of common humanity between himself and men.

Mr. John A. Brady's Despatches. HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTERNIH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, NEAR COAL HARBOR,

IN THE FIELD, NEAR COAL HARROR,
June 1, 1804.

At day break this morning Major General Smith had his adquarters at Bassett's house, near New Castle ferry. An order was here received from General Grant to joi him near Coal Harbor, and take position on the right o of Coal Harbor about three o'clock in the afternoon, com pletely exhausted with a severe march along a road almost destitute of water and covered with six inches of blinding, cheking dust. Completely exhausted as they were by this march and the heavy labor of the last two or three days, they had no sooner arrived than they were at once ordered into action.

The enemy were found to heavy force between Con the road to the Chickahommy, and appeared to be determined to hold their ground. They were, after all, probubly, only a heavy rear guard, composed of one or to corps, and were strongly intrenched on the edge of a ense wood. It could scarcely have been the whole of been enterely too hazardous for them to have risked a reneral battle with us at this point; for in case we broke through their lines, the distance to the Chickaho miny is so short that they would have been driven in them of reforming. This result would have only been

rendered the more certain by the perfect familiarity we

kave with this portion of the country. TAKING POSITION-POPULARITY OF GENERAL W. F. SMITE. When we arrived on the ground occupied by the Sixth corps, which had formerly been commanded by General Smith, the General was everywhere recognize by the troops, and great satisfac fested on seeing him, especially when they found him ac-companied by the Eighteenth corps. "There goes Baldy," was heard in subdued tones or every side; "Baldy" make the rebs dig; be knows what he is about," &c. The Sixth corps was stretched in a semi-circle in front of Coal Harbor and threw its right wing forward. The Eighteenth was immediately formed on its right, with Pevin's division on the left and Brooks' on the right each formed in three lines of battle. Martindale's di vision was held as a reserve, but was afterwards moved into position on the right of Brooks, and charged with the remainder of the corps when the assault was made

upon the rebel works. THE BATTLE GROUND. The rebels occupied a strong position on the edge of dense woods, running parallel with a country road that starts from Coal Harbor in a northwesterly course. They had rife pits and other earthworks thrown up, and were in every respect amply prepared for an attack on our part. The line of the Eighteenth corps was formed along the road. Between them and the enemy lav a bolt of woods, varying in width from twenty to two hundre yards, and a strip of open ground. On our right was General Martindalo. No woods intervened between the centending parties, a strip of open ground about eight hundred yards in width alone separating them.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLE. At half-past four the troops were in position, Devine and Brooks, in three lines of battle, stretching through the woods parallel with the road, with Heat's battery er the extreme right and Marmadale drawn up as a reserve At five skirmishing commenced along the entire line, and for an hour the slow discharges, with a strange regularisome monstrous clock was ticking of the seconds. A and the roar of his guns soon completely awallowed all sounds from the ekirmishing line. been expected to take up position on our right; but as this corps did not make its appearance General Smith was obliged to close the opening on his right by throwing Martindale into the open field At half nest five an order was received for both corps to charge the robel worse it

The order was rapidly conveyed to the division com nancefs, and a little before six the whole line moved forward. Brooks and Devins pushed through the wood on their front, and the exhausted men, suddenly imbue with a most enexpected enthusiasm, poured like a tornado ever the open field. The rebels opened with grant and canister and a heavy musketry fire, and the first lies was builty cut up. The second mineled with it, and then the third, and almost sumediately after a wild, tuspiring cheer rang out above every other sound, as the rebels were driven pell mell from their works and through the woods. In the meantime Martindale, on the right, had moved forward through the open field in echeion, and was botly engaged with the enemy on our right.

The rebels on our immediate front were of Longstreet's corps, and were, after being driven through the woods, their position. With their well known rebel battle ors they rushed forward, but were received with so close and murderous a fire of artillery and musketry that they broke and fled in confusion. Again and again they were ngain and again they only returned to be again drivet back with greater slaughter. Until this moment, as write (haw-past twelve o'clock at night), the firing still continues, the rebels every half bour renewing their attempts to regain their lost ground. Nearly three hun dred rebels fell into our hands, who were unable to es cape from the rifle pits.

When the first enslaught was made on the rebel works our front line sustained a heavy and destructive fre. and one of the regiments broke and fell back in confusion. Unfortunately for the stragglers, General Smith came u as they were retiring and drove them to the front, amid a fire of shot, shell and buffets that made the preserva tion of human life a matter of exceeding difficulty. Ow ing to the want of cavalry considerable trouble was ex perienced in keeping up the stragglers. A portion of General Smith's staff was kept constantly employed in driving them to the front.

Our less is rather heavy; over five hundred wounded are in the corps hospitals, and two or three hundred more have not yet been brought in. The total loss it is at presen impossible to give. The loss of the enemy is far greater, as they lost heavily in each ineffectual attempt they made to recapture their works. Among our killed i onel John M. Conche, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York; Lieutenant Colonel H. Anderson, Jr., Ninety second New York, and Colonel J. C. Drake, One Hundred Alden, One Hundred and Sixt y ninth New York, wounded

REFELS COMING IN-DEMORALIZATION OF LEE'S ARMY nth and Eighteenth Georgia Volunteers, came into ou lines at daybreak. They say they are tired of fighting and and fight it out, as this was the last fight for Richmond, an we could take it this time. They represent the rebel arms as becoming each day more and more demorahand with their

THE OPERATIONS OF THE FIFTH CORPS.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, June 1-9 P. M.

The booming of conflicting cannon has but a few

ments ceased. Occasional shots on the skirmish line now ere conflict is over.

at six P. M. began an engagement of our entire line. Our men fought mainly behind breastworks, and so did the enemy. The enemy's batteries three solid shot and

The right and left of our front entered the conflict nting in fact to a general engagement of our whole army line. It is rarely that a contest has been kept up with such dogged and invincible persistency on b sides, especially so late in the evening. From every firection we receive the pleasing intelligence of very general success to our arms.

The day's labor to announced as having accomplished connection with Baldy Smith's column, and every effort of the enemy to get in between us and the White House and prevent our establishing here our base of supplies has been perfected in the position wanted to enable our further advance upon the rebel capital to be prompt victorious, and, it is hoped, short and successful THE STRUGGES AND ITS ADVANTAGES-GALLANTRY OF THE

I need attempt no detailed description of the three bours' conflict of the Fifth corps just ended. A few words tell the day's story. We are to-night two miles nearer Richmond than we were this morning. We have taken two lines of the enemy's breastworks. We have driven the enemy at every point, and we have inflicted much beavier loss than we have received.

Most manfully every division stood up to its work. Behind the enemy's own breastworks our men did a good deal of their fighting, and very solid and substantia these works proved to be, and the taking and using of them will prove a great seving of labor and of life to our

THE PURKET IN OUR PROST.

Prisoners coming in let us know that Longutreet's corps was the one fighting us, the corps being commanded by General Anderson. But to-day's experience han shown that Longstreet's men can no more beat the Fifth corps than Hill's and Ewell's corps, who in turn bave each tried their hand at it repeatedly during the past month, but only to find their efforts crowned with signal defeat.

THERE OUR TROOPS WERS SUPPOSED TO US.—WHAT THE RESELL THIS OF WARREN'S CORPS.

A prisoner told me that it was supposed the Fifth corps had moved in the night further to the left, and that newly arrived troops occupied our position. They proposed to feel these new troops, and calculated upon nothing else than soon routing them and having everything their own

"We have struck on those damped Maleise gross fel lows," said a brigade commander in his hearing. "Can't help it now, boys; but go in and do the best you can," added this seto pished and discomfiled brigadier. And his men did go to; but the Fifth corps went better, and they

THE REBEL CHARGE GALLANTLY REPUBLIED. They attempted only one charge, which was on Griffin's division, and which was most handsomely and decisively repulsed. Our men waited till the charging column came close upon them, and then fired. A m

derous musketry volley it was. The flendish yell of that charging column ended with that volley. Piles of dead ediog and dying lay before our breastworks. In wildest diemay and disorder fied those who could. K was the work, seemingly, of a moment—that flerce yellthat furlous charge—that terrible musketry fire—those piles of rebel dead and wounded-that falling back to

THE BERLIA NOT TO BE RALLIED The priseners say that an attempt was made to raily the men for the purpose of renewing the charge, to ac complish which had been massed a large force in Griffin's front; but the men refused to repeat an experimen that had proven so fearfully and fruitlessly disastrous.

THE ADVANTAGE WITH THE RENELS. tillery to much greater extent than ourselves. We had only sections of two batteries engaged-Captain She Company B. First-New York, and the Fifth United States artillery, Lieutenant Rittenhouse, The woods in our loss was sustained from the enemy's shelling as from their musketry.

BEADQUARTERS UNDER FIRE-WARROW ESCAPS OF GENERAL WARREN.

time heretofore. One shell, which happily did not explode, struck within nine feet of where General Warren ran standing, as was attested by actual experiment after wards. Two houses near by were hit and two inmates of one of these killed by a shell bursting in the cellar, where they had gone for refoge. James Pierson, Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania, an orderly, was hit in the side and instantly killed. While Captain Shelden was putting his pieces in position a shot from a sharpshooter bit him in the cheek.

In my last despatch I was unable to give a full account of the brilliant engagement in which the Third division took such gallant part. The enemy concentrating his forces near Mechanicsville, attacked that part of our lines occupied by Crawford's division, and after an obatinate struggle was not only repulsed, but driven back beyond his intropehments. Parly is the morning the First division of the Fifth corps moved up the road towards Fole Green cross roads, under the command of General Griffin, Crawford's division was ordered to support Griffin and countering nothing but cavalry pickets until his approach to the Mechanicsville road, Crawford moved across to the amond road, five miles from Mocbanicsville. Hardin's brigade had been thrown out to support the skirmish ine, which soon became engaged so heavily with the enemy that the brigade was moved up in support. See ing this, the enemy, who were formed in line of battle, threw himself upon the left flank of Hardin's brigade, at the same time threatening his right. artillery, were thrown out to support Hardin's left; bu the enemy moved so heavy a force in the same direction that Hardin sent back for support to General Crawford, who moved forward with the remaining brigades of his thrown to the right, and the entire division established open a hill in advance of a skirt of woods, its centre THE RITHELS OPEN UPON THEM.

The disposition had bardly been made when the spemy opened a battery upon our line. His fire was directed mainly at the house, which was set on fire and burned. A section of Lieutenant Richardson's Third New York battery opened in reply.

ADVANCE OF THE RESELS. At a few minutes before six o'clock the enemy, having passed his troops in front of our right, moved forward to the attack. Thinking that our right wing rested upon gram's brigade, of Early's division, was on the enemy's right, and Rhoades' on the left, as they advanced; but our men reserved their fire until the enemy came within one hundred yards, when a terrific volley was poured into their ranks.

OUR ANTILLERY COMMAND THE RAYING AND OPEN COOR THE REPRES.

Another section of Richardson's battery had been os-

tablished by General Crawford to sweep a ravine which separated Fisher's and Hardee's brigades. It opened with terrible effect, and at the same moment a cross fire from was evident they had not calculated upon any force in the woods where Fisher's brigade was located.

Unable to withstand the repeated volleys, they fell back in disorder and ran from the reld. Many of their nen were taken within one hundred yards of our works. again and again the officers tried to rally their men. the rebel colors were again and again shot down, and a olor sergeant of one of the regiments was shet almos

Three colonels were killed or wounded. Colonel Wil-

ie, Ninth Georgia, who commanded Pegranes brigade,

and Colonel Terrell, Thirteenth Virginia, were killed, and

Lientenant Colonel Christian, Forty pinth Virginia, wound

ed and made prisoner. When the everny retired the men broke from the broastworks and took sighty prisoners, Sixty rebel

dead were buried during the night, and a large number general of Ramseur's brigade was killed and several officars of minor rang. Among the prisoners were six off-

was thirty-five men killed, nine officers and one hundred and sinety men wounded, and three officers and one The fighting was done by the First and Third brigades of the division. The battery lost four men wounded and six horses killed and

General Warren came upon the ground at the close of

he day, and was highly gratified at the result. Colonel Christian stated that he had been in all the battles in Virginia with the rebel army, but had never been near such a fire. Colonel Kitchin's brigade behaved with great credit during the advance. It lost heavily.

#### THE OPERATIONS OF THE SIXTH CORPS.

Mr. Francis C. Long's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FIVE MILES FROM MECHANICSVILLE, Va., June 2, 1864.

MOVIMENTA OF THE PIXTH CORPS At midnight on the 31st ult. the First and Third diviions of the Sixth corps left their position on the right of our line and moved away in the direction of Coal Harbor. At four o'clock the next morning (June 1) the Second division also quitted its position in the line, marching in

UNGAGEMENT WITH THE ENEXY. In the afternoon the Sixth corps was heavily engaged with the enemy, whom it repulsed severely, the details of which have not yet been obtained. Thus far everyhing progresses favorably, and the army is in excellen spirits in consequence. Each succeeding day seems to increase the confidence of our soldiers in the wisdom and ability of the generals commanding. DESTITUTION IN RICEMOND.

Robel prisoners and deserters tell a weful story of the reat destitution of the poorer classes in Richmond. They state that hundreds of poor families are auxiously await ing our coming. Wheat flour is now worth three hundred and fifty dollars per barrel, and ginger maps, sold in New York lour or five for a cent, are sold in Richmond at one

#### THE BATTLE ON FRIDAY.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch. COAL HARBON, June 3, 1864.

PERFARMORY MOVEMENTS. Hancock's corps moved, night before last, from the ight to the extreme left of the line, and relieved the Sixth in its pesition in front of this place. The latter

was deployed to the right to fill a gap between its original ground and that occupied by the Eighteenth corps, under General Roldy Smith, which joined this army day before yesterday, and was in line of 'battle yesterday morning at daylight.

The line as then formed had Hancock on the laft, at Coal Harbor; Wright in the left centre, Warren in the right centre, and Burnside on the right.

Late in the evening they took possession of the ground we vacated in the morning by moving to the left flank, and were at Vilas Farm, where general headquarters had been the night before. A GENERAL ASSAULT, A FIRM'S FIGHT AND A VICTORY.

morning at eleven o'clock, which resulted in one of the bercest fights of the campaign. The left of Hancock's corpe succeeded in turning the enemy's left, and, after a desperate resistance, succeeded

A general attack was ordered along the whole line this

in carrying a portion of their main line, capturing their runs, colors and many prisoners. Unfortunately they were unable to hold the ground or

bring off the guns. The battle still races as I write, and the day promis

to be bloody, but fruitful in consequence

## Mr. Wm. G. Stiner's Despatch.

The news received here to-day from the Army of the Potomac, via the White House, is very cheering. A that the rabels had attacked his force in three columns and after a desperate fight were driven off. General Very heavy firing is constantly going on in our front. General Grant is pursuing the enemy at every point.

was circulated here yesterday, and by some believed to be true. One of the transports arriving from the White House in the evening was boarded by the curious crowd seeking for news, and one of the crew reported that Fitzby Baidy Smith, and were on their way to the White House. The actual facts, however, are that some of our cavalry captured thirty guerillas, who were sent from the front to the new base.

## The Washington Telegrams.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1864. The steamer Connecticut, which left the White House at six o'clock vesterday morning, reports that on Thursday great clouds of smoke could be seen arising in the direcon of Richmond, and it was believed at the White Hous that a dienstrous configuration was in progress at the rebel capital.

Several of the rebel wounded brought up on the Consections, say that General Lee has been taken sick and gone back to Richmond, leaving the army under comand of General Ewell. Eight hundred rebel prisoners have already reached

A contraband camp has been established at the White House, which afready centains about one thousand contrabands, and they continue to come in.

The Richwood and York River Railroad is being

rapidly repaired. The bridge over the Pamunkay was

ed on Thursday, and cars have arrived on barges from Alexandria. The first engine to run over the road Repair shops for the army are being established at the White House, and the place looks like a city of business

has general supervision of the landing of troops, &c. Captain Pitkin is post quartermaster, and the Sanitary large amount of hospital supplies of every kind.

A number of wounded of the Second and Ninth army corps were reaching the White Rouse when the Connecti-Hospital tents with accommodations for three or four

housand patients have been erected there. Dr. Baker, of the British army, came up on the Con

Among the wounded brought up on the Connecticut were Colonei Ent, Sixth Pennsylvania Reservos; Colonei St. Clair Milholland, Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry. shot in the grotn; Captain H. Windsin, Aid-de-Camp to General Torbert; First Lieutenant J. J. Christianoy, Aldde Camp on General Custer's staff; Captain A. E. Tower, Sixth Michigan cavalry, sick; Captain A. J. Leach, First New York dragoens; Captain W. C. Hall, Second New York cavalry, and Captain J. R. Spencer, Third Maryland eavairy, sick.

The steamer State of Maine arrived this morning. bringing up four hundred and twenty wounded from the late battles before Richmond. The steamer Connecticut also arrived to day, having left the White House at six o'clock yesterday moraing, with eight hundred and secenty-nine sick and wounded, including sixty-two flicers. There were quite a number of rebel wounded on board, among whom was Colonel C. B. Christian, of the Forty-pinth Virginia cavalry, who was shot in the

The Third division of the Fifth army corps passed through Washington this evening on their way home to ennsylvania, their time of service having expired. They comprise the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsyl ranta (Bucktails), and the First, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, E eventh, and Twellth reserves. They presented a war worp acceparance, with tattered face. They were I from Occepatown for Wilmington.

greeted with the waving of handkerchiefs, &c., as they oved on to the railroad station.

The Casualties.

# Roleomb, A. 9th N H lergt A G Almes, A, 31st Malue Maine George Fox, A. 17th Wilder Fox, A. 17th Fo Jan H Bradty H, Phat Pa J R Harber, G 150 h Pa J M A Craft, A, 130 h Pa Sergt H. Clementine, F, 150 h Pa H Donaldson, F, 7th Ind R B Demans, F, 7th Ind R B Demans, F, 7th Ind R B Demans, H, 105th N Y I P Ford, F, 2th Mich L Hartman, E, 25th Mich Sergt W H, Johnson, Sth Co M Y Sharpshootes G Gibberd, A, 7th Ind SE OND DIVISION Licuid F Valuery B. 200 J Wheeler, battery B. 200 artiller. Sth. Co., 1st. E. S. Wheeler. Sth. Co., 1st. 1st. N. V. Sharphoolers 1st. N. V. Sharphoolers 1st. N. V. Sharphoolers

Arrival of the Steamship

# Additional Details of the Great Fire Among the Shipping,

The steamship Morning Star, Captain H. L. Hepburn, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with New Or-

freight; and 220 passengers; among whom are Messrg. J. M. G. Parker, Postmaster of New Orleans, and C. A. Heed, as delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Their

was, however, very good, not a case of fever appearing.

Mr. Heary Thompson's Despatch. LANGE FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS-EIGHT STEAMERS BURNED.

ving a short distance below Canal street. The flames spread rapidly, and when first observed, ha I made such headway that it was found impossible to ext bruish them. The city bells sounded the alarm, and in a belieft time the entire force of the Fire Department was present, and bravely set to work to extinguish the

moored; and moved into the centre of the river, the fire sated to them also, and the consequence was

that eight were destroyed. They are as follows: The Blac t Hawk was leaded with government freight, and was . to leave to-day. She was owned by Captain Fulton, con manded by Captain Bricknell, and was worth out \$25,000 \ The Empire Parish had on a fair freight, tee to day. She was owned by W. J. Reid manded by Captain Bouchereau. She was 5,000. The Meteor had been laid up for a

ned by C. R. May and Captain o cargo. She was owned by teemmanded by Captain Smith.

probably worth about \$7.000.

New ORLEANS, La., May

There is but little mintary intelligence to be ted from this department by the steamer which day. The new disposition of troops during the mpaigning it would be improper to mention. It contraband to state, however, that they are so ' dis-

contraband to state, however, that they are so that tributed as to afford security at various points and t. I enjoy a season of rest after the severe marches, hard h. thing and frequent skirmishing.

In the Larourche military district General McNell is creating for himself a good reputation for energy and efficiency. Personally he is nere and there and everywhere, and frequently inspects the military posts in his district, with a view to promoting the best interests of the service.

RECOVERY OF PUBLIC MONEY AT MOUND CITY-ORI-IN OF THE PIRE AF THAT TOWN, ETC.

CAIRO, June 4, 1864. Three safes were to-day recovered from the wreck of the pavak wharf boat burned at Mound City. One of them, Paymaster Dunn's, contained \$168,000 in good condition, though rather damp. The contents of another amounting to several thousand dollars, were ruined, except the books, which were somewhat charred.

City to a stroke of lightning. Paymaster Boggs remains in a very critical condition

donia Of Wilmington. The Navy Department has received information of the

carpture of Wilmington of the steamer Caledonia. Ebe is a side-wheel steamer, very long, three hundred and 1863, and was owned by A. Keitts, Jr., of Hallfax, whe acts as agent for the rebels at Queenstown de sailed

# SE OND DIVISION. FOR A CHAPPAGE STATE AND ASSAURY SERVICE STATE AND AS

# NEWS FROM NEW OBLEANS.

Morning Star.

eans dates to May 28. The Morning Star brings 1,000 bales of cotton on

We are indebted to Purser G. A. Fuller for papers General Herron had returned to Texas to resume his command and General McClernaud was still lying dangerously sick at New Orleans. The health of the city

NEW ORLEANS, May 28, 1864. About nine o'clock last night a fire very mysteriously roke out in the ladies' cabin of the steamer Black Hawk,

were, m beard in large quantities. A str eng breeze was blowing down the Mississippi at the time t, and before the steamers adjoining could be un-

Their names or that of their aspartain.

Extraction—dall-anture of Soon arter the Fawn course occurred. Shells now and the Parish and other boars, alarms but when the earth at from the explosion on the Fawn with pieces of the wreck, a parish who had assembled to witness started on a bee line and a full result of the present who had assembled to witness started on a bee line and a full result of the Fire Department deserve estadores and after the explosion they throwing several streams of water the nearest to the Fawn, and we two hundred feet distant. Total loss, before and after the explosion they throwing several streams of water the nearest to the Fawn, and we two hundred feet distant. Total loss, before and after the explosion they throwing several streams of water the nearest to the Fawn, and we two hundred feet distant. Total loss, before he had crossed the gaugeray paining with great speed, brushed by him, him, but he ran at such speed that he was freezed in black, with a ye black slouch hat, and was of medium size.

Mr. Wm. Young's Despate

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Porter attributes the origin of the fire at Mound

ould be recover it is feared that he will lose the use of Capture of the Blockade Runner Cale-